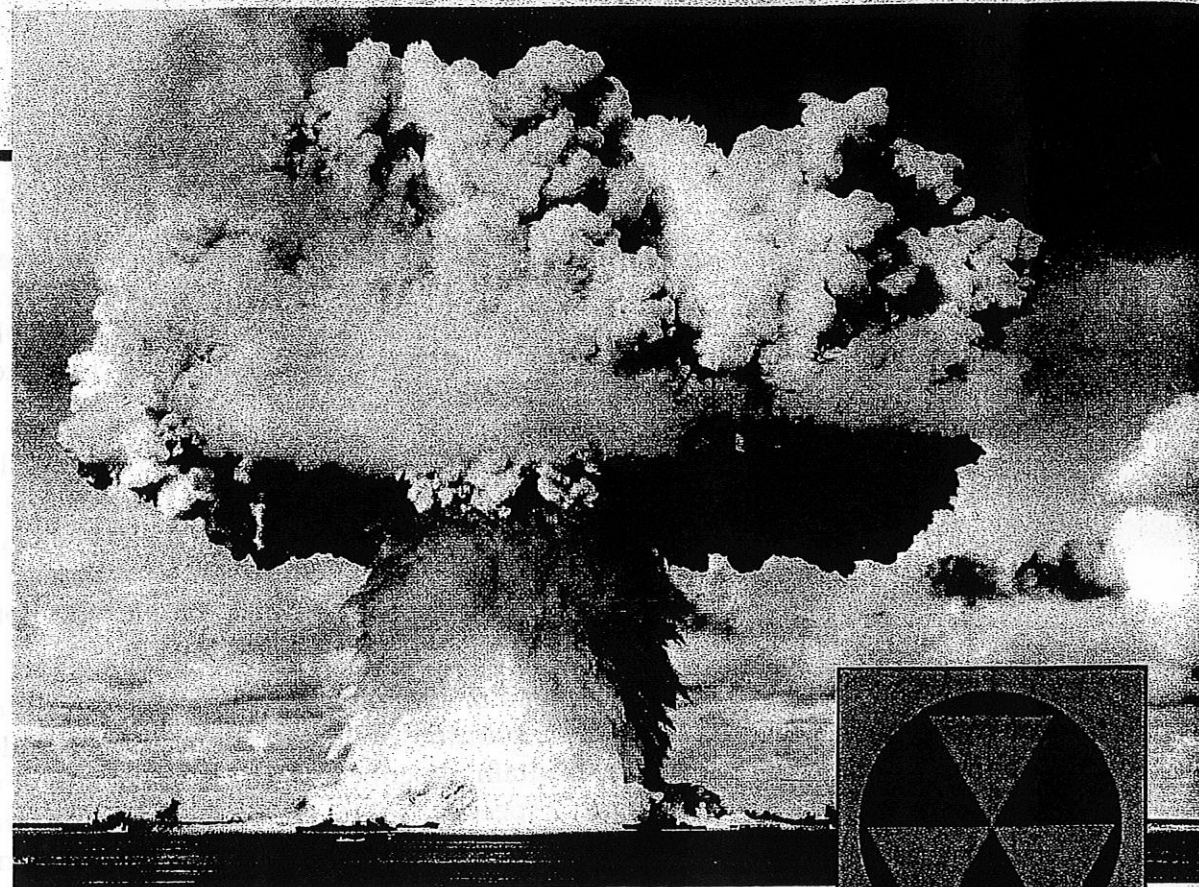


# Chapter 23 The Cold War

## 1945–1960



After World War II, the United States continued to build and test atomic bombs. Signs, such as this one, appeared at the entrance to every public fallout shelter. How would you describe the force of an atomic explosion?

### The Cold War

<b>1945</b> Harry S. Truman becomes President World War II ends United Nations formed	<b>1949</b> NATO formed	<b>1950</b> Korean War begins	<b>1957</b> Soviets launch Sputnik	<b>1958</b> Congress creates NASA
<b>1945</b>  <b>1947</b> Truman Doctrine	<b>1948</b> Harry S. Truman elected Berlin Airlift Marshall Plan	<b>1951</b>  <b>1952</b> Dwight D. Eisenhower elected	<b>1954</b> Korean War ends	<b>1957</b>  <b>1960</b> President Eisenhower reelected

### Words to Know

satellite

iron curtain

cold war

containment

superpower

demilitarized zone

blacklist

McCarthyism

fallout

space race

**Words to Know** These words are defined in the section in which they appear, as well as in the Glossary. Point out to students that *iron curtain* and *cold war* are idioms—terms that mean something other than their literal meaning.

### Learning Objectives

- Describe how communism spread in Eastern Europe.
- Explain attempts to stop the spread of communism.
- Explain how communism spread in Asia.
- Describe the reasons why the United States was drawn into the arms race.
- Explore how the United Nations began.

### Portfolio Project

Many of the events in this chapter have been shown in photos, in books, on television, and in newsreels. As you read, make a list of the pictures that tell the story of the cold war. At the end of the chapter, you will be able to create a news broadcast. Point to pictures, and explain what took place in each event.

**Timeline** The timeline is divided into 3-year intervals. The events take place over a period of 14 years. Point out to students that many events deal with the United States and its relations with other countries.



### Words to Know

<b>satellite</b>	a country controlled by a more powerful country
<b>iron curtain</b>	an imaginary wall, or dividing line, separating the Soviet nations from the rest of Europe
<b>cold war</b>	a sharp conflict between countries without actual war
<b>containment</b>	a policy of preventing a country from expanding its power and threatening other countries

**Getting Started** Discuss with students what life would be like if television, the Internet, radio, and all print media were controlled by the government. Explain that Communists in Europe made it illegal for citizens to receive information from the rest of the world after World War II.

Even before World War II ended, world leaders hoped to bring a lasting peace to the world. However, after the war was over, the spread of communism led to conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union.

### Communism in Eastern Europe

While battles were still going on during World War II, Allied leaders were already thinking of peace. They hoped to start an international organization that would keep world peace. In 1945, the United Nations was formed.

The Allied leaders agreed that after the war they would give the countries under Nazi rule the right to choose their own governments. They would hold elections in each country that they freed from Nazi rule.

After the war, the United States and the Soviet Union were very strong countries. Each wanted to see its own kind of government in European countries. The United States wanted to see democratic governments. The Soviet Union wanted to see Communist governments.

The United States held free elections in the countries freed by American troops. The Soviet Union refused to hold free elections in the countries freed by its troops. Instead, it used force to set up Communist governments.

The Soviets made the countries they freed **satellites** of the Soviet Union. A satellite is a country controlled by a more powerful country. Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia became the chief satellites of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union kept a tight grip on its satellite countries. Secret police watched and listened everywhere. People were not free to speak out against their own governments. Few people were allowed either in or out of their countries. People were not able to get news about the outside world.

The spread of communism worried the leaders of democratic countries. Winston Churchill, the leader of Great Britain, described what the Soviet Union was doing in a speech in 1946. He declared that “an **iron curtain** had been drawn down” on Soviet-held lands.

The iron curtain that Churchill spoke about was an imaginary wall, or dividing line, separating the Soviet nations from the rest of Europe.

**? Why were free elections not held in the countries freed by Soviet troops?**

### A New Kind of War

Within a few months after the end of World War II, a new kind of war began. It became known as the **cold war**. A cold war is a sharp conflict between countries without actual war. A cold war is fought mostly with angry words and threats. In 1945, the United States felt that the Soviet Union was trying to spread communism throughout the world.

### History Fact

Winston Churchill gave his famous Iron Curtain Speech on March 5, 1946, in Fulton, Missouri.

**History Fact** In this speech, Churchill said “that the people of any country have the right, and should have the power by constitutional action, . . . to choose or change the character or form of government under which they dwell; that freedom of speech and thought should reign.”



On the other hand, the Soviet Union felt that the United States was trying to rule other countries. Neither country trusted the other. This was just the beginning of several showdowns between the United States and the Soviet Union.

**Why did the United States and the Soviet Union become enemies after World War II?**

### The Truman Doctrine

President Truman believed that the Soviet Union would slowly conquer the world with its political ideas. He wanted to stop the spread of communism. In 1947, President Truman promised to help any nation that wanted to act against communism.

Just the year before, in 1946, Communists in Greece had revolted against the Greek government. Great Britain had been giving Greece help. However, the British said that they could no longer give Greece all the help it needed.

President Truman thought that if Greece fell to Communist control, its neighbor, Turkey, would be next. Truman sent military advisers to help the Greeks fighting against communism.

President Truman adopted a policy of **containment**. Containment is the policy of preventing a country from expanding its power and threatening other countries. The United States promised that it would not allow communism to spread to other countries. Truman's plan to help countries fight against communism became known as the Truman Doctrine. It became the basis for the United States' cold war policy.

**What did the Truman Doctrine promise to other countries?**

### The Marshall Plan

After World War II, much of Europe had been destroyed. Factories were shut down. There were short supplies of food, fuel, and medicine. President Truman asked George C. Marshall, the U.S. secretary of state, to draw up a plan to help Europeans rebuild their countries.

In 1948, Marshall put together a plan that became known as the Marshall Plan. U.S. dollars paid for

1. new factories, schools, hospitals, and bridges in Europe to replace the ones that had been destroyed during World War II.
2. supplies to help England, France, and West Germany.
3. a huge market for American goods, which kept the U.S. economy booming.
4. protection to democratic nations against the Soviet Union.

**How did the Marshall Plan help Europeans?**

### The Berlin Airlift

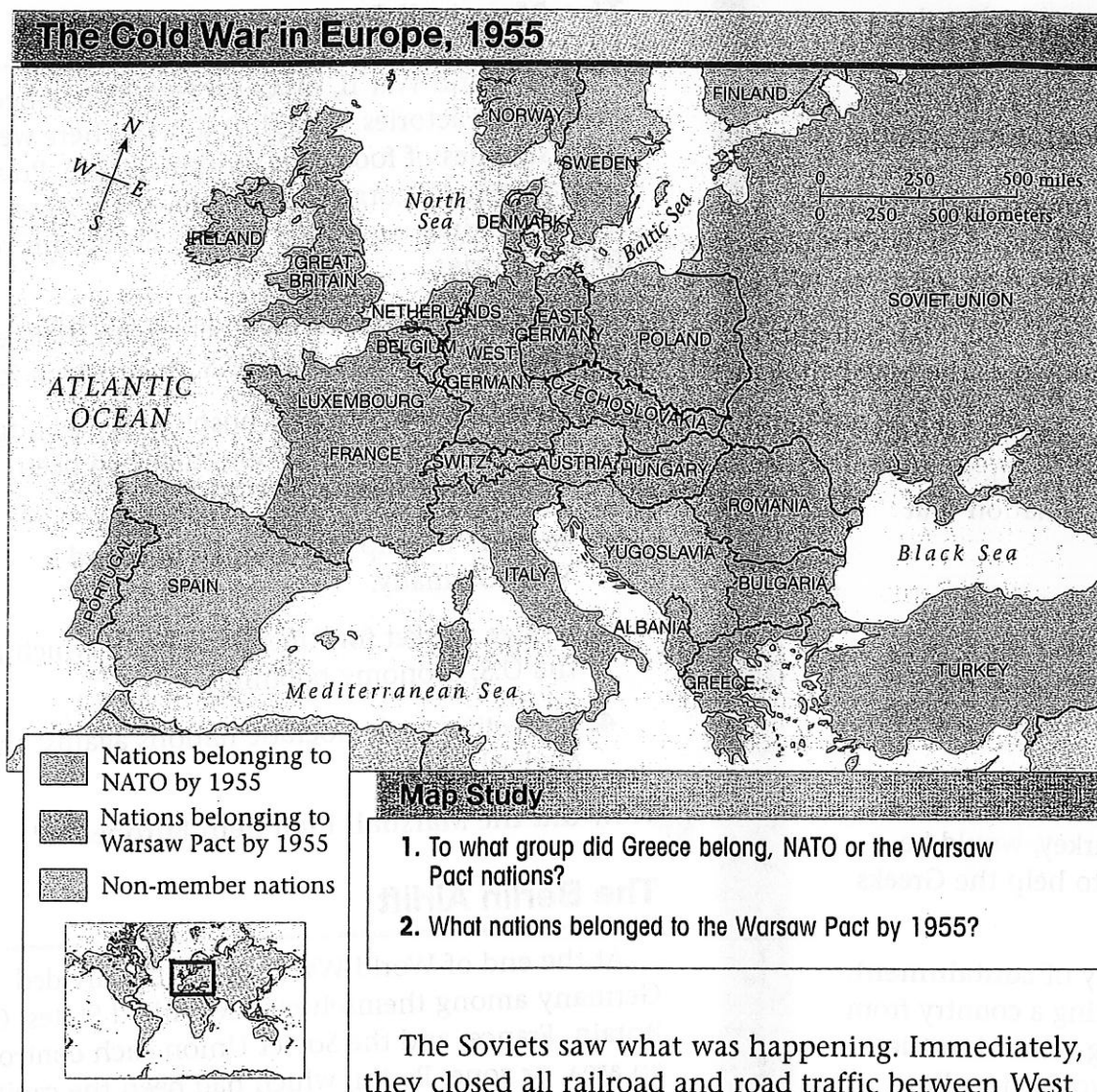
At the end of World War II, the Allies divided Germany among themselves. The United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union each controlled an area, or zone. Berlin, which had been the capital of Germany, was divided into four zones. The United States, Great Britain, and France held West Berlin. The Soviet Union held East Berlin.

In 1948, the United States, Great Britain, and France wanted to rebuild Germany by forming one country called West Germany. They did not want the Communists to make Germany another Soviet satellite.



*Under the Marshall Plan, the United States sent goods to Europe.*

**Visual** Congress required items shipped under the Marshall Plan to be labeled. "For European Recovery—Furnished by U.S.A." was the first label. Congress wanted there to be no mistake about who had supplied the assistance.



**Map** This map shows NATO, Warsaw Pact, and nonmember nations of Europe. Point out to students that Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, and Yugoslavia did not join with any other nation.

The Soviets saw what was happening. Immediately, they closed all railroad and road traffic between West Berlin and the American, British, and French zones. The people of West Berlin were soon trapped with very little food, medicine, or heating fuel.

President Truman and the other Allied leaders did not want war. However, they did not want to allow the Soviets to take over West Berlin either. The Allies decided there was only one way to get supplies to West Berlin. They started the Berlin airlift to send in supplies by air.

For more than a year, American and British planes carried food and other supplies to the people of West Berlin. Finally, in 1949, the Soviets called off the siege.

**Why was the Berlin airlift important?**

### North Atlantic Treaty Organization

In 1949, the United States and Canada joined ten countries in Western Europe. Together, they signed a treaty. In the treaty, they set up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It became known as NATO. The treaty said that if a member nation were attacked, all other member nations would help that nation. General Dwight D. Eisenhower became the commander of NATO.

In 1955, the Soviet Union and its satellites formed their own military group. This group was known as the Warsaw Pact. As the cold war continued, Europe again became a divided area. The NATO nations were on one side. The Warsaw Pact nations were on the other side.

**What was the purpose of NATO?**

### Section 1 Review

1. Why were the United States and the Soviet Union no longer friends after World War II?
2. What was the purpose of the Truman Doctrine?
3. **Critical Thinking** How do you think the Marshall Plan helped the U.S. economy?
4. **Write About Geography** Write a paragraph describing why it was important to the United States for Canada to join NATO.

More Review is provided in Exercise 97 of the Workbook.



## CONNECTING HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

### The United Nations

On April 25, 1945, delegates, or representatives, from 50 nations met in San Francisco, California. They met to write a charter, or constitution, for a new organization. This organization was called the United Nations, or the UN. It was formed to keep peace in the world.

In a way, the United Nations is a system of government for the world. Its charter says all member nations belong to the General Assembly. In this group, nations discuss problems and suggest actions. However, the General Assembly has no power to carry out the actions.

The Security Council has the job of carrying out actions. It is made up of five permanent members. In 1945, the permanent members were the United States, the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), France, China, and the Soviet Union. Ten other nations are chosen for two-year terms on the Security Council. The Security Council can take action against nations. Only the five permanent nations can veto, or stop, any council action.

Answer the questions below.

1. What can the General Assembly do?
2. How long do countries that are not permanent members serve on the Security Council?

**CHALLENGE** Why might a member nation veto an action of the Security Council?



The United Nations building in New York City

## Section 2

## Communism in Asia

### Words to Know

**superpower**

a country that is a top world power

**demilitarized zone**

an area where no military forces are allowed

**Getting Started** Discuss with students the reasons that sometimes turn enemies into friends, and friends into enemies. Explain that after World War II, Japan became a friend to the United States and China became an enemy.

The United States was able to contain communism in Europe after World War II. Containment also worked in parts of Asia and the Middle East. However, in the small country of Korea, a war began.

### Changes in Japan and China

After defeating Japan in World War II, the United States decided to help that country to rebuild. The United States sent money to Japan. Japan formed a new democratic government with free elections. By the time the U.S. forces left the country in 1952, Japan had repaired its cities. Factories were making goods.

A civil war began in China in 1946. Chiang Kai-shek, the leader of China's Nationalist party, led his army against Mao Zedong, the leader of China's Communist party. The United States supported the Nationalists. It tried to get the two sides to share power. However, both sides refused.

In 1949, the Communists won the civil war. They took control of China. The Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-shek, were forced onto the island of Formosa. Later, Formosa became known as Taiwan.

The United States said that the government on Taiwan was the real government of China. It used its

### Remember

Japan had started a war with China in 1937 and had controlled most of eastern China.




had become **superpowers**, and neither wanted to allow the other to become more powerful. A superpower is a country that is a top world power.

In June 1950, North Korean troops attacked South Korea. Their plan was to unite Korea under a Communist government. Americans were angry about the attack. President Truman immediately sent U.S. troops to Korea under the command of General MacArthur. The newly formed United Nations also sent troops.

Americans made up about 90 percent of the fighting force. Suddenly, the Korean War became an American war. However, President Truman never asked Congress to declare war. The fighting was called a police action.

The Korean War lasted until 1953. Neither side was able to defeat the other. Finally, the two sides agreed to set up a **demilitarized zone**. A demilitarized zone is an area where no military forces are allowed.

 How did the Korean War become an American war?

## Section 2 Review

1. How did the United States help Japan after World War II?
2. Who did the United States support in China's civil war?
3. **Critical Thinking** Why was it important for both sides in the Korean War to set up a demilitarized zone?
4. **Write About History** Write a paragraph explaining how communism affected Asia after World War II.

More Review is provided in Exercise 99 of the Workbook.



## Words to Know

<b>blacklist</b>	a list of people who are not approved for employment
<b>McCarthyism</b>	term named for Senator Joseph McCarthy's campaign of accusing people of being Communists
<b>fallout</b>	the radioactive waste from a nuclear blast
<b>space race</b>	the competition among countries to be first in exploring space

**Getting Started** Discuss ways that fear can affect people or entire countries. Explain that after World War II an unseen fear between the United States and the Soviet Union became a way of life.

During the 1950s, the bad feelings between the Soviet Union and the United States increased. Many Americans feared that Communist spies were operating in the United States. The fear of communism caused problems for many people.

## A Hunt for Spies Begins

In 1938, Congress formed a group to look into secret Nazi and Communist activities in the United States. The group was called the House Un-American Activities Committee, or HUAC.

HUAC began to look into communism in the American motion picture industry in 1947. HUAC hunted for writers, actors, and directors who once belonged to the Communist party.

Many people in the movie industry were called to Washington, D.C. Once there, they were questioned by HUAC. Those who refused to testify were put on a **blacklist**. A blacklist is a list of people who are not approved for employment. Just being called before HUAC could ruin a person's career.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were not in the motion picture industry. However, in 1951, they were accused of helping Communists. They were charged with giving atomic secrets to the Soviets during World War II. The Rosenbergs said they were not guilty. However, a jury found them guilty. They were put to death in 1953.

**Why were many people in the movie industry blacklisted in the 1950s?**

## The McCarthy Era

One member of Congress who became famous during the 1950s was Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. He claimed to have secret knowledge of Communists working in the U.S. government. In a speech in 1950, McCarthy said he had a list of names of 205 Communists in the State Department. He did not have such a list.

Many Americans feared the spread of communism. They believed that McCarthy was trying to save the United States from a Communist takeover. Many other people thought that McCarthy was a danger to the United States. Americans saw Joseph McCarthy speak on television. The term **McCarthyism** began to be used. The term means accusing people of being Communists.

In 1954, McCarthy claimed that there were Communists in the U.S. Army. None of McCarthy's charges were ever proven. Many Americans believed him anyway. The fear that he created remained throughout the 1950s.

**What information did Senator McCarthy tell people he had?**



*Senator Joseph McCarthy was seen on television saying that many Communists worked in the U.S. government.*

**Visual** The term *McCarthyism* was first used in 1950 in a cartoon in the *Washington Post*, a newspaper published in Washington, D.C.



## The Race for Arms and Space

In 1949, the Soviet Union tested its first atomic bomb. Americans were shocked. No one expected the Soviets to have atomic weapons so soon. In 1952, American scientists exploded the first hydrogen bomb. It was a weapon many times more powerful than the atomic bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945. The new President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, ordered the military to build up its supply of nuclear bombs.

Atomic weapons did not have to be used in war to be dangerous. Test explosions of the bombs formed large clouds of **fallout**. Fallout is the radioactive waste from a nuclear blast.

Many scientists feared that atomic testing would poison the earth's environment. The superpowers met during the 1950s to talk about banning tests. However, no agreement was reached.

### A Closer Look

#### THE SPACE RACE

The space race between the United States and the Soviet Union started on October 4, 1957. On that day, the Soviet Union sent into orbit the first satellite made by people. It was named *Sputnik*. *Sputnik* orbited the earth in 96 minutes.

Many Americans were concerned that the Soviet Union's technology was better than that of the United States. They feared that *Sputnik* would be used to carry nuclear weapons.

The next month, the Soviet Union launched a second satellite. It was called *Sputnik 2*. *Sputnik 2* weighed 1,120 pounds. It stayed in orbit for almost 200 days. After *Sputnik 2* was launched, the United States sped up its own space efforts.

**Critical Thinking** How do you think the space race affected the lives of Americans? Americans became more concerned about the power of the Soviet Union, the spread of communism, took greater interest in technology and science.



This is the *Sputnik* stamp issued by the Soviet Union.

In 1957, people around the world were shocked again by news from the Soviet Union. The Soviets sent *Sputnik*, the first satellite, into space.

Soon, the United States and the Soviets were in a **space race**. The space race was a competition among countries to be first in exploring space. In 1958, the United States launched its first satellite, named *Explorer 1*. The same year, Congress set up the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or NASA. It was formed to control the U.S. space program.

Many Americans were worried that the Soviets were ahead of the United States in the space race. In 1958, Congress passed the National Defense Education Act. This act helped to improve education in the United States. It gave money so that students who needed money to go to college could get loans. Schools could build more science labs, and teachers could take courses to keep up with science and math. Finally, states could buy better teaching supplies.

2 Why did the United States build a hydrogen bomb?

### Section 3 Review

1. How did blacklisting hurt people?
2. Why was the House Un-American Activities Committee started?
3. **Critical Thinking** Why did many Americans feel that McCarthyism was a danger?
4. **Write About History** You have just heard the news that the Soviet Union has sent *Sputnik* into space. Write about the discussion that takes place in your class the next day.

More Review is provided in Exercise 100 of the Workbook.



# Chapter 23 Review

**Summary** Have students use this graphic organizer to outline the main ideas and details of the chapter.

## Summary

After World War II, the Soviets controlled most of Eastern Europe. A cold war developed between the United States and the Soviet Union. The fear of communism spread.

## Section 1

After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union did not get along well. The Western world hoped the United Nations and NATO would keep world peace.

## Section 2

The United States helped Japan rebuild after World War II. The attempt to expand communism in Asia led to wars in China and Korea.

## Section 3

Many U.S. citizens feared communism. This led to an investigation of the motion picture industry and the rise of McCarthyism. The space race became important.

satellite

blacklist

superpower

space race

containment

**More Vocabulary Review** is provided in Exercise 152 of the Classroom Resource Binder.

## Vocabulary Review

Write a term from the list to match each definition.

1. Competition among countries to be the first in exploring space
2. A list of people who are not approved for employment
3. A policy of preventing the expansion of power in one country over another country
4. Country controlled by a more powerful country
5. Country that is a top world power

## Chapter Quiz

Write your answers in complete sentences.

1. How did the Soviet Union keep its satellite nations under its control?
2. In what ways did the United States react to the spread of communism in other countries?
3. Why did the Korean War start?
4. **Critical Thinking** Why did Americans feel threatened by the spread of communism at home and overseas?
5. **Critical Thinking** Why would scientists have supported the National Defense Education Act in 1958?

### Test Tip

Each time you begin studying for a test or quiz, list the main ideas as you read.

### Writing Tip

List all the facts and details you want to include in your answer before you start writing.

## Using the Timeline

Use the timeline on pages 426–427 to answer the questions.

1. Who was President when the Korean War began?
2. What was one U.S. response to the launching of *Sputnik*?

**Group Activity** See the Teacher's Planning Guide for a scoring rubric for this activity.

## Group Activity

With your group, choose a world problem that you would like to see the United Nations act on. Discuss how you would bring the problem to the attention of the United Nations. Decide what you would ask the United Nations to do about it. Make a list of questions.